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**A Sane and Reasonable Attitude.**

THE decision of maintenance of way men not to join in the railroad strike, as a national unit at least, is one of the most hopeful developments in the entire situation up to the present. The officers of this union, which numbers about 400,000 members, have shown a commendable interest in the welfare of the public. Without question they have grievances. They are willing to sacrifice the power and prestige which would come from a blanket walk-out for the sake of uninterrupted transportation all over the country.

Whether the railroad companies will appreciate this attitude remains to be seen. If they do not take all possible steps to reach an amicable agreement with these men they will have a poor case before the people if a nation-wide strike does take place. The maintenance of way union has shown itself conservative and reasonable. It has been honest and public-spirited. It has the right to expect the same qualities from the officials with whom it must deal.

The men have shown no intent to stop fighting for what they regard as their rights. They simply have adopted the attitude that noncombatants shall be made to suffer as little as possible because of their private quarrel. Little more could be asked of them in the line of consideration for the public.

A more optimistic view of the entire railroad situation is possible after the decision of the maintenance of way men. If they had struck as a body the hope with which the public now can look upon the attempted transportation tie-up would have been diminished to a considerable extent. Meanwhile there are less encouraging signs. Both the Baltimore and Ohio and Chesapeake and Ohio railroads offer to arbitrate with their striking employees. The offer is so expressed that an outsider, at least, is given the impression that officials of both these roads look upon the situation with considerable tolerance. But, we understand, the strikers will not negotiate with individual roads. This is unfortunate for the public, which faces the prospect of a settlement delayed by the obstinacy of a few on both sides. Eventually the strike will end in a compromise after a good deal of inconvenience has been caused and the transportation system of the United States somewhat crippled for some time to come.

**Time for Surgery, Not Pills.**

DISTRICT women interested in child welfare work have reason for their disappointment at the attitude adopted by the District Commissioners in the Industrial Home School scandal. Nothing has been done to improve the situation. No new light has been thrown upon conditions. The problem is as far from settlement as ever.

It must be obvious by this time that the two conflicting viewpoints in this case cannot be brought together without outside interference. But the District officials have neglected to bring any pressure to bear unless they have taken some steps unknown to the public.

There is reason to believe that the report made to the Commissioners did not cover the situation. Although it was not made public, the general trend of the findings was announced. This did not bear out the statements made by other investigators. It is possible that the Commissioners have been led by this report to underestimate the importance of the situation. They have come to the conclusion that the whole dispute was like a tempest in a teapot.

But the scandal is too serious to be "white-washed." The public indignation may subside for a time. Secrecy may prove an effective antidote for the moment. But sooner or later the whole affair will be brought up again with increased vigor. It is impossible to keep such conditions under cover indefinitely.

There seems to be no question but that the underlying principles upon which the Board of Children's Guardians bases its policy are not correct. Until they are changed there is certain to be trouble. In the first place, there seems to be a delusion that the "great American home" is a universal institution. In the second place, the board has adopted the mistaken idea that there is a great difference, so far as the welfare of children is concerned, between training received in a good home and training received in a good school.

They must get rid of both these ideas before they can function to the entire satisfaction of District citizens. In fact, it is time to put an end, once and for all, to the chaotic conditions in which District charitable institutions find themselves. The diagnosis does not call for sugar pills but for surgery.

**Wherein Virtue Triumphs.**

SOME rich and cultured Washingtonians have summer homes at Nahant, Mass. If there ever was a village reserved for blue-blooded Americans, for ladies with lap dogs and gentlemen with riding breeches, it is Nahant. Seldom indeed does any suggestion of the noisy, grimy, sweaty, shirt-sleeved world outside creep into those shady avenues of colonial mansions and sumptuous bungalows. It is a village of the aristocracy of the

United States—of folks with proud family trees and gold to hang upon the branches.

Into Nahant came a fat little Italian butcher from Lynn, one Mike Di Carlo. Mike was the possessor of a comfortable fortune and, in some mysterious way, he became the owner of one of Nahant's old houses—one of those houses which usually have servants in livery, etc. The exclusive Nahanters were shocked, indignant or provoked, but the butcher had paid his money and the home was his. The Italian's next move was to invite poor children from the slums of Lynn to be his guests, to play on his green lawns and to sing their slum songs on his front veranda.

This broke the hearts of the blue-bloods. They had their unwelcome neighbor arrested. He was dragged before the court of the village, where the judge, who probably is an American without any blue blood in his veins, filed the case, much to the discomfort of the complainers.

Now, Mike proposes to keep on with the same disgraceful procedure. He is only a grimy old butcher, as one might say in a sob story, but somehow or other he strikes us as a Sir Galahad in such surroundings. We presume there are other places where he might entertain the slum children just as well as on his lawns at Nahant—but we are not particularly concerned about the children just at present. We are concerned about the souls of the exclusive villagers—the folks who occupy palatial mansions. We hope, for their sakes, that the little boys and girls from the slums will continue to sing "Ring Around a Rosie" and "London Bridge is Falling Down," etc., all summer in front of their mansions—even if it spoils the whole season for them.

Some of them are very, very sadly in need of intimate contact with the dirty, ragged little lads and maidens who will be the Americans of the next generation.

For them Mike Di Carlo may be a St. John the Baptist preaching in the wilderness. They must learn that this is not yet a country where democracy is a forgotten thing—and that the Italian butcher is just as good as the best of them.

**A Step in the Right Direction.**

THE King bill offers one means of consolidating Washington's two traction companies and putting an end to the tangled mess which now exists in the city's urban transportation system. That the measure has met with the favor of the Public Utilities Commission after the members have given it careful study should recommend it to Congress and to the people of the District of Columbia.

Some delicate financial operations necessarily are involved in any merger project. These cannot be planned too carefully. The judgment of experts is essential. But few people in the District who are not able to see the crying need of consolidation. Few remain who do not insist on some sort of merger which will clear away the provoking chimera which now exists.

The public of Washington, in common with the members of the Public Utilities Commission, will support any plan which offers reasonable hope of bringing the two traction companies together without insurmountable financial difficulties.

It is useless at this time to recount any of the inconveniences and injustices which result from the present system or any of the methods of the past which led up to the condition which obtains in the National Capital today. These are too well known. Few citizens who have not experienced some of them in person. Any sort of a merger will prove an asset so far as the traveling public of Washington is concerned.

Senator King has evolved a method which promises well. Of course, it is possible to pick flaws in the case he presents. In any event the utmost care must be used in arranging the details for the transfer of stock necessary to make the merger a success. But the plan offers the only immediate prospect of consolidation and it does not involve any radical procedure. It is conservative and businesslike. If the companies can be brought together along such lines more is apt to be gained than would be the case if more stringent methods were used.

The District is entitled to a unified and excellent transportation system. The sooner this can be obtained the better. It is only essential that the methods used be legally and morally clean.

**A New Factor in Court Procedure.**

THE comedy possibilities of the sphymomanometer have been recognized for a number of years. This delicate apparatus which, its sponsors say, can detect falsehood by measuring the blood pressure of the witness has served its purpose for the jokesmiths, the cartoonists and the vaudeville sketch writers. The idea was grabbed at so avidly as a means of making the public laugh that many have lost sight of the real value which may attach to the mechanism. But the sphymomanometer is indorsed seriously by the most reputable psychologists. There is every reason to presume that it can do what is claimed for it.

If it is used, as now proposed, in a murder trial in Washington the courtroom will become, for a few moments, the center of interest for the scientific world. Of course, the average judge and the average jury will be hesitant about allowing its records as evidence. It has not been convincingly enough demonstrated for the life of a man to be made dependent upon it. But it may well prove a great help to the attorneys conducting the case. It will furnish them with evidence sufficient to guide their own conduct of the case.

Among the interesting features of the present project is that the attorneys for the defense have asked that the sphymomanometer be used. They think it would be valuable in convincing the jury their client was telling the truth.

Sooner or later this device, if it really has merit, will be introduced into common use in criminal investigations. It will be more than a joke. And it must be remembered in this connection that the finger-print method of identification, now in use the world over, once was considered as material for some very laughable jests.

**The Herald in New York**

These Hotels and Newsstands in New York City Have The Herald on Sale:

HOTELS		NEWSSTANDS	
Astor	Imperial	Prince George	
Belmont	Martini	Ritz-Carlton	
Billmore	McAlpin	Savoy	
Breslin	Murray Hill	Vanderbilt	
Commodore	Pennsylvania	Waldorf	
220 Broadway		Schultz 43d	
Woolworth Building		St. & 6th Av.	
200 Fifth Ave.		News Box, 3rd	
		St. & 6th Av.	

**New York City Daily Day**  
IMPRESSIONS BY  
**John McInerney**  
Illustrated by  
**John McInerney**

NEW YORK, July 23.—A page from the diary of a modern Samuel Pepys: Up this day and made my will. Thence to walk and saw a horse fall of the stagers and my wife went. Met Jack Andrews, the golfer, and promises to take a lesson or two, but it is against the air.

To lunch with George White who told me of the new musical play he is to do anon and came Bert Savoy, the comic, and a fellow in a special his mimicry of the English cable. Saw, too, John Held, Jr., the artist.

Home to write what letters I had to write and to write to my cousin to tell me she is to marry R. Long, the editor. Read all the late afternoon letters of Paul Gauguin telling of his life in the South Sea Islands.

In the evening to a silly will play of a girl brought up in a brothel and later to Murray's, where came Lincoln J. Carter and many other well-known folk of the day and old-fashioned melodrama. And so to bed.

The smart hotels catering to the very rich offer a varied assortment of types at the afternoon tea hour. There is the baroness and her adonoid son and the stern-looking tutor. The tutor has the air of one who has accepted a hopeless task.

The wealthiest man in Kansas paying his first visit. He is the least poised of them all. He does not hesitate to ask "when the dinner will be open" nor does he seem timid about inquiring for a planked steak.

Then mothers with their young hopefuls in Eton jackets. They are ready to join father in London soon and have to stay in town to make their sailing arrangements.

The French actress—the one who is just now singing the naughtiest song on the Rialto—wears "Pommes" under her arm. Her face is a clownish white sans rouge. And her drop earrings strike her shoulders. The man about town with his sports car and group of admirers is usually his name. And he knows all the latest ones.

The gouty old buck who keeps the waiter in a constant sweat. His nose is shot with purple veins, but he always manages to have a group of beauty about him. And how solicitous they are of the bandaged foot. He says he is on his way to Monte Carlo for his last link, and the ladies seem to wait until he gets home.

The mysterious count. You know him by the little feather in his hat and his air of the And the handkerchief in his cuff.

A new uptown Bohemia has sprung up on Forty-seventh street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. There is a Victorian touch about the street in the front yard that is used as an exhibition ground for a number of the latest in modern art. The plot is covered with marble Cupids, fauns and even the cast iron deer and hounds. In the old brown stone and red brick houses of the period of George and Queen Victoria, artists who really paint, writers who actually pound the typewriter keys and playwrights who have plays on Broadway. During the evenings many of the apartment houses and studios become transformed into candle-lit retreats of song and laughter. It is an idyllic little strip of dreams in the midst of the roar of the city.

It speaks of American home life as "in a state of chaos—the broken, discordant home life of the American people—the frightful dissolution of the marriage tie going on in America and its inevitable consequence—the divorce courts, weeping women, unhappy men, children orphaned not by God's will but by the selfishness of parents."

There is a perfect right in refusing to let the public see the destructive effect of industrial development on the ideal of the family, the impairment of the social and moral standard of Christian living and the loss of sufficient leisure for men to be good fathers and husbands.

"The church must take note of these facts in some way other than merely personal exhortation," declares a report on the average American home and family life compiled by the national council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Portland, Ore.

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"We believe," says the report, however, after an enumeration of the facts, "that the church is more amenable to strong, virile leadership than those of any previous epoch. Keen, alert, quick to differentiate between the real and the superficial, they are more ready to see the need of a new presentation of serious truths which will appeal to the best and highest and strongest that is in them."

"Youth was left severely to itself during the exigencies of the war with the home life more or less disintegrated by the extraordinary demands upon each member, and youth sought an outlet in the natural demands elsewhere than in the immediate home environment. The result has left a stain upon the character of our youth reflecting the selfish and youthful ebullience as sinister actions and questionable behavior."

**Judge Praises Officer For Conduct on Stand**

Praise for Policeman L. A. Ketonen, First precinct, was voiced in letters made public yesterday from Chief Justice Walter McCoy, of the District Supreme Court and District Attorney Peyton Gordon to Mad. Daniel Sullivan. Ketonen is described in the letters as having made a model witness in a recent pickpocket case. Ketonen is a traffic officer at the Ninth and Pennsylvania avenues northwest. A few days ago he saw a pickpocket remove a pocketbook from a man's coat as the latter boarded a car. The pickpocket got on the same car, but burglar that he was followed threw the pocketbook out of a window. Ketonen ran back for the wallet and caught the car at the next stop, where he arrested the pickpocket.

**The Friend of the People**  
ANSWERS TO YOUR QUESTIONS  
This department is conducted by The Herald to answer questions of its readers. All questions will be answered in these columns. Address letters to The Friend of the People.

**ORIGIN OF ASTRONOMY.**  
To the Friend of the People:  
Who prepared the first systematic work on astronomy?  
STUDENT.

Ptolemy—he announced that the earth was the center of the universe and the heavenly bodies revolved around it. The Copernican theory displaced this idea.

**LOAN ON ENDOWMENT POLICY.**  
To the Friend of the People:  
I have a \$1,000 twenty-year endowment policy maturing in February. The company that issued the policy does not loan money on it. Do you know where I could get a small loan on it for a short time?  
F. H.

Consult the local agent of the company that issued the policy. If he is unable to give you an answer, published in the name of the company and all details and facts that a banker would have to know before making a loan.

**TO ENTER AVIATION SCHOOL.**  
To the Friend of the People:  
Will you give me information concerning requirements for entering a flying school?  
GEORGE.

You do not state whether you want to enter an army aviation school or a private one. To enter an army aviation school you must be a citizen of the United States, be at least 17 years of age, be a high school graduate or the equivalent, and be recommended by the Aviation Corps of the army and you will be sent to Kelly Field, in Texas, where pilots are trained for the army. To enter a private school, you must be a citizen of the United States, be at least 17 years of age, and you can learn requirements for entrance from them.

**WHO WAS MME. CALVE?**  
To the Friend of the People:  
Who was Mme. Calve? Who was the woman that Edgar Allan Poe was infatuated with just before his death?  
M. D. Y.

Mme. Calve was a distinguished opera singer from France and a French parentage, born in 1818. She was married to a Frenchman in 1838. Among her popular roles in America were Carmen and Santuzza in "Cavalleria Rusticana." Mrs. Frances S. Good, a poetess, was the woman who Edgar Allan Poe became infatuated with. She died one year after Poe placed this idea.

**Open Court Letters to the Herald**  
OTHER PEOPLES VIEWS ON TOPICS OF CURRENT INTEREST

**Church in Barn Preferred.**  
To the Editor, The Washington Herald:  
While churches remain closed in the beautiful and picturesque mountains of Western Maryland and West Virginia people gathered last Sunday for church service in a barn floor. Bad roads, inconvenient location, rough roads for horses, and no seats, however, all made no difference. People came from miles around, brought lunch and stayed all day.

Acres of ground were covered with automobiles, busses, and wagons, and hundreds of people gathered in masses and stood by the open barn doors only to see people packed like sardines inside the barn. Boys climbed on the hay mow and looked down at ministers and congregations as if they were looking at a new sight. The service was held in the first church since the war. The church was a two-story building and the service was held in the first church since the war.

Young men carried their grand children on their arms and the women carried their grand children on their arms. The women wore bonnets, or hats, caps or bareheaded. There were men with beard and young clean shaven fellows home from college. The old lady who was sick from the auto accident was sick but what did that matter when one could attend church in a barn. At first the observer wondered.

A tuning fork pitted against the large organs of our day, the church is a thing of the past. Men love darkness rather than light. Perhaps they love barns rather than churches. Why else would all the churches close their doors and the people who have no other place of worship come to the observer. People are tired of the high walls of separation made by creeds and dogmas.

Splendid farmers meet and agree and neighbors with each other. Friends of everything but religion. Swords point on religion, friends in every other. They want to start all over again. It is the heart cry of all. The barn has been dedicated to no particular religion or to any particular sect. It is a meeting place for all. The barn is like the dear old lady who was sick from the auto accident. Let's get together in the barn and start all over again, calls an inner voice.

**Defends Reed.**  
To the Editor, The Washington Herald:  
If there is one man on the Democratic side of the Senate chamber deserving of re-election the man is the senior Senator of Missouri, Senator James A. Reed. Of all the men on that side of the chamber the able and astute Missouri is the last one who party could afford to lose. The Senator is a tower of strength in the councils of his party, ever alert on all questions of importance before the body. He is one of the ablest Democrats in the Senate and a real American.

He was perfectly right in refusing to go each morning to the White House and say: "Give me my daily thoughts." At the time when this country was on the threshold of war independence of thought could not be branded as unpatriotic. CHRISTOPHER HOFFMAN.

**This Fan Wants to See Wills And Dempsey Fight to Finish.**  
To the Editor, The Washington Herald:  
Congratulations are due the New York State Boxing Commission for its action on June 23 in issuing an ultimatum to Jack Dempsey, heavyweight title holder, to accept within a period of seventeen days the challenge of Harry Wills, heavyweight pugilist extraordinary, or have his title forfeited in the Empire State. The ultimatum accomplished the desired purpose and two men have signed to meet at

**CONDITION OF GREAT FALLS ROAD.**  
To the Friend of the People:  
Please tell me if the road to Great Falls on the Virginia side has been made more from Langley, Va. Work was started about a year ago.  
W. S. T.

It has not been macadamized from Langley to Great Falls, and according to the American Automobile Association the road is in very bad condition.

**HOW THE ENGLISH RUN THINGS.**  
To the Friend of the People:  
Can a member of the English house of commons resign?  
ENGLISHMAN.

No. A member of the house of commons cannot resign, but if he accepts an office under the crown he vacates his seat.

**SMALLEST NATIONS IN THE WORLD.**  
To the Friend of the People:  
Name the smallest nations in the world.  
CURIOUS.

Monaco, a principality located in the southern part of France on the Mediterranean, the nine square miles. San Marino, republic in the central part of Italy, has an area of thirty-two square miles. Andorra, republic in the Pyrenees Mountains on the line between France and Spain, has an area of 175 square miles.

**FIRST TRIAL OF POISON GAS.**  
To the Friend of the People:  
Where was poison gas first introduced during the world war?  
At the battles of Ypres, by the Germans against the Canadians and British.

**ABOUT FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS.**  
To the Friend of the People:  
Will you please tell me the name of a newspaper published in Berlin, Germany, which is in Petrograd, Russia?  
SUBSCRIBER.

The Berliner Tagblatt is published in Berlin, Germany, and the La Cause Commune is published in Petrograd, Russia.

**Who's Who in the News**

business in chaos and our national credit below par. He found hundreds of thousands of extra and needless employees drawing fat salaries from the treasury.

First of all, with the aid of Congress, he has restored our national credit to par. He has, with the aid of Congress, reduced public taxes over \$200,000,000. He has, with the aid of Congress, enacted the budget law, which is the greatest economic law ever enacted in our whole history. (Mr. Wilson vetoed this law while he was in the chair.) He has, with the aid of Congress, appropriated \$1,500,000,000 for the aid of former service men. He has, with the aid of Congress, made peace with all the world. He has, with the aid of Congress, provided employment for over 4,000,000 men who were idle when he was inaugurated. He has, with the aid of Congress, set the wheels of Congress in motion, and the "old ship of state" is beginning to find herself, and this statement is proved by the news items in the daily press which show the work of our Federal all over our land. The working people here and there are striking for this thing and that thing. They are disputing with capital about hours and other things. They are not only disputing, but they are fighting and fighting to the bitter end. This is the best indication that prosperity is being built up on a solid foundation for many a day.

The history of the Republican party is a history of prosperity and strikes, while the history of the Democratic party is a history of adversity and free soup houses.

**Railroad Labor Board.**  
To the Editor, The Washington Herald:  
Aside from the fact that the Railroad Labor Board is a duly constituted bureau of our Federal government, certainly the criticism of Mrs. O. D. T. in yesterday's Herald shows bad taste. During the years when this same board was created, it was a source of increase and instances extending favors to the railroad workers not even sought, in her and kindred eyes it was just about the greatest institution in the world.

If Mrs. O. D. T. can give any logical, just or equitable reason why the great mass of people of this country shall forever be ruled by other industries for railroad fares and excessive freight rates in order that the railroad laboratory may be paid considerable salaries than those paid other industries for corresponding or similar work, in some cases more hazardous, I should like to have it. But please don't cry "want" and expect to be taken seriously when you have received such liberal compensation as the great body of the railroad employees ever since the passage of the Adams Act in 1916. "ONE OF THE GREAT MAJORITY OF WORKERS."

**Proposes Mrs. Barrett for List Of Great Women.**

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:  
It seems to me that no list of great women could be complete without the name of Kate Waller Barrett.

Aside from her achievements of representing us abroad on several occasions of her creditable work as president of "The National Council of Women, State D. A. R. Regent of Virginia, she has done a work for thirty years, which in its infancy was one of the most perplexing propositions ever put up to the noble women of the United States. The Florence Crittenton Mission.

Widow of an eminent Episcopal minister, mother of six children, not old enough to be of any financial assistance, she traveled day and night from Maine to California, the lakes to the gulf, establishing homes for "the least of my little ones" until it is not a work of wonderful magnitude for good.

Too true it is that many of our greatest women are not known beyond a small circle, for their great lives of toil and sacrifice, laboring unaided early and late for the cause of their children—the greatest of all causes.

**Another Bouquet.**  
To the Editor, The Washington Herald:  
I wish to commend you upon your stand for the enforcement of the prohibition law, as indicated in your editorial of July 14. All good people are with you. The Eighteenth amendment to the Constitution must be enforced, or our form of government will fail.

**Ready for Attack**  
TOKYO, July 23.—Advices from Haborov indicate that the Reds are making preparations to attack Nikolai the minute the Japanese evacuated the city. The Japanese have applied to the Japanese to leave a force for protection.

Chinese papers in Harbin report that the Reds are gathering to attack that city.

**The Herald's Scientific & Commercial**  
MONDAY, JULY 24, 1922.

**BRIGHTEST STAR IN THE NORTH.**

A little to the east of the meridian in the early evening hours of July one may see the magnificent sapphire-hued Vega, whose name is derived from the Arabic for "falling eagle." It is in the constellation of Lyra, the lyre, which is north of the celestial equator. Vega is exactly equal in brightness to Alpha Centauri, which is invisible in our latitudes, and next to Sirius and Procyon these two stars are the brightest stars in the heavens.

Vega is a star of unusual interest for several reasons in addition to its being of exceptional brightness. It lies close to the "Apex of the Sun's way," which is the pole of the heavens toward which the solar system is moving. It is also one of the nearest stars in the heavens. The most reliable determinations of its distance indicate that it is only about twenty-five light years away from the earth. The only bright stars that lie nearer to us than Vega, are Alpha Centauri, Sirius, Procyon, Altair and Fomalhaut at a distance of 4.3, 11, 11 and 2 light years respectively.

The procession of the equinoxes which causes the pole of the ecliptic in a period of about 25,800 years will bring Vega close to the north pole of the heavens 12,000 years from now, when it will be a most magnificent pole-star in the heavens, such that it is carried by its elliptical motion nearly through the zenith of Washington and all places in the same latitude. As it transits the meridian it will be almost directly overhead for those who live close to the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude.

Vega is one of the most easily recognized stars in the heavens not because of its great size, brilliancy and distinctive bluish color but also because it is closely followed on the east by two small stars of the fourth magnitude which form with it a small equilateral triangle, the stars being 2 degrees in extent. The northern of these two stars is a quadruple or double-double star known as Epsilon Lyrae, which a sharp eye can split into two stars without a telescope. A small telescope shows that each of these two stars is also double. The four stars form a connected system in which the two close pairs revolve about a common center of gravity, and the two more distant pairs revolve about a common center of gravity, which is also the same line of sight. Such a pair of stars is called a "double double." The fact that the two stars do not form a connected system is shown by the fact that they are not moving in the same direction through space. In actual distance they are probably many light years beyond the other.

Though exact measurements of brightness show that Vega is the brightest star of the northern hemisphere, it is very closely rivalled by Capella, the golden-hued star in Auriga, now invisible in the evening, and by the orange-colored Arcturus in Boetes, which may now be seen as a line to the west and south of Capella and Arcturus are exactly equal in brightness and are only one-tenth of a magnitude fainter than Vega.—By Isabel M. Lewis, of U. S. Naval Observatory.

The large robor-crab found in certain of the Pacific islands struts life in the water like other crabs, but later takes to climbing on land and picking the coco nuts for food.

Ten thousand seven hundred and thirty-one passengers were carried to and from England last year by flying machines.

Only about 2 or 3 per cent of the world's potential water power has been developed. Forty-one per cent of the developed power is in the United States, but over 50 per cent of the potential water power of the world is in Africa.

W. D.

**Who's Who in the News**

William Allen White, Kansas news, paper man and prominent in the Bull Moose uprising of 1912, has been ordered to leave the "pal." Gov. Harvey T. Allen of Kansas.

White and Allen went through the war together doing welfare work in France. On their return White wrote a book, "The Martial Adventures of Henry and Me."

But now White disagrees with Allen's conception of industrial control as a result has been arrested. The trouble between the pair started when White put a card in the window of his Empress newspaper office declaring that his sympathies were 49 per cent for the rail strikers and that they would increase 1 per cent for every day they remained out of the law.

White was the United States' representative at the Russian conference at Prinkipo in 1915.

He was a member of the National Progressive Committee from 1912 to 1916 and also chairman of the subcommittee on publicity.

He is 54 and married.

**Japs Report Reds Ready for Attack**

TOKYO, July 23.—Advices from Haborov indicate that the Reds are making preparations to attack Nikolai the minute the Japanese evacuated the city. The Japanese have applied to the Japanese to leave a force for protection.